RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 March 1843 ;—*for*,

AN ACCOUNT of the Manner in which £.52,850, voted in 1842 for SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of STIPENDIARY JUSTICES in the COLONIES, was expended; stating the Name of each Justice, the Date of his Appointment, the Salary and Allowances he received from the Public Grant, and whether any are paid by the Colonies; also, an ACCOUNT of the Amount of CONTINGENT CHARGES for each COLONY, and the Nature of those Charges.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 8 March 1844. G. W. HOPE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 31 *May* 1844.

AN ACCOUNT of the Manner in which £.52,850, voted in 1842 for SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of STIPENDIARY JUSTICES in the COLONIES, was expended; stating the Name of each Justice, the Date of his Appointment, the Salary and Allowances he received from the Public Grant, and whether any are paid by the Colonies; also, an ACCOUNT of the Amount of CONTINGENT CHARGES for each COLONY, and the Nature of those Charges.

IT appears, as hereinafter stated, that out of the above Public Grant of 52,850*l.* there has been expended 48,430*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* for the Salaries and Allowances, &c. of the Stipendiary Justices in the West Indies, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, for the service of the Year, from 1 April 1842 to 31 March 1843,—viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
Jamaica	13,104	13	11
Antigua	908	15	–
Montserrat	436	17	6
Tortola	450	–	–
Barbados	1,349	19	10
Berbice	1,800	–	–
Demerara	4,948	15	–
Dominica	2,752	18	3
Grenada	2,648	4	2
St. Kitts	1,659	1	2
Nevis	441	7	5
Anguilla	447	10	5
St. Vincent	1,350	–	–
St. Lucia	2,256	9	9
Tobago	1,350	–	–
Trinidad	2,700	–	–
Honduras	597	–	4
Bahamas	2,801	7	–
Cape of Good Hope	1,800	–	–
Mauritius	4,522	9	2
	48,325	8	11
Paid by Paymaster of Civil Services for the passage of Two Stipendiary Justices	105	–	–
TOTAL £.	48,430	8	11

Period from which first Paid.	NAME.	Amount.			—
	JAMAICA:	£.	s.	d.	
1838 - Feb. 26	Thomas Abbott	337	5	11	
1834 - Nov. 11	W. A. Bell	437	–	5	
1837 - Sept. 5	Peter Brown	151	12	7	Paid to 1 August 1842.
1836 - Jan. 26	Richard Chamberlain	437	–	5	
1841 - July 9	Ralph Cocking	437	–	5	
1837 - Mar. 4	David Daly	437	–	5	
1834 - April 5	John Daughtrey	437	–	5	
1834 - Aug. 20	T. A. Dillon	437	–	5	
1835 - Nov. 10	David Ewart	437	–	5	
1837 - July 6	Robert Emery	437	–	5	
1835 - Aug. 3	A. G. Fyffe	437	–	5	
1836 - Jan. 6	J. W. Grant	437	–	5	
1835 - Aug. 1	John Gurley	19	8	4	
1835 - July 30	James Harris	340	–	–	Afterwards paid at St. Kitts.
1835 - Feb. 16	William Hewett	437	–	5	
1834 - Feb. 28	Richard Hill	437	–	5	
1837 - Nov. 5	T. W. Jackson	437	–	5	
1835 - Nov. 24	D. W. Kelly	437	–	5	
1835 - Mar. 14	Henry Kent	437	–	5	

(*continued.*)

Period from which first Paid.	NAME.	Amount.	—
	JAMAICA—*continued.*	£. s. d.	
1835 - May 6	R. S. Lambert - - - -	437 - 5	
1834 - April 19	Henry Laidlaw - - - -	437 - 5	
1837 - Nov. 9	Bernard Mahon - - -	437 - 5	
1835 - April 27	W. F. Marlton - - - -	437 - 5	
1835 - April 1	Henry Moresby - - -	437 - 5	
1837 - Mar. 16	Philip O'Reilly - - - -	283 13 10	Subsequently paid at Grenada.
1836 - Oct. 8	Hall Pringle - - - -	352 6 8	Paid to 12 Jan. 1843.
1834 - Nov. 25	Samuel Price - - - -	437 - 5	
1834 - Feb. 28	William Ramsay - - -	249 1 4	
1836 - Sept. 6	S. R. Ricketts - - - -	437 - 5	
1835 - Feb. 23	Henry Walsh - - - -	437 - 5	
1835 - Sept. 1	George Willis - - - -	437 - 5	
1835 - Sept. 21	John Woolfrys - - - -	437 - 5	
	Law Expenses - - -	445 14 10	
	ANTIGUA :		
1835 - July 20	James Harris - - - -	65 - -	Previous pay at St. Kitts.
1842 - Jan. 19	Sir Robert Horsford - - -	450 - -	
1839 - June 6	William Walker - - -	393 15 -	Last paid 14 Feb. 1843.
	MONTSERRAT :		
1842 - Jan. 24	Martin Nanton - - - -	436 17 6	
	TORTOLA :		
1839 - Feb. 21	J. P. Dyett - - - -	450 - -	
	BARBADOES :		
1837 - April 1	Adam Cuppage - - -	450 - -	
1837 - April 30	Joseph Garraway - - -	449 19 10	
1835 - Nov. 19	J. J. Tinling - - - -	450 - -	
	BERBICE :		
1835 - Mar. 13	W. J. Britten - - - -	450 - -	
1835 - Oct. 1	Ryk De Groot - - - -	450 - -	
1842 - Jan. 5	W. S. Sandford - - -	450 - -	
1841 - July 1	C. H. Strutt - - - -	450 - -	
	DEMERARA :		
1834 - Sept. 21	George Ball - - - -	450 - -	
1834 - June 22	Thomas Coleman - - -	112 10 -	
1842 - July 1	Thomas Fennell - - -	337 10 -	
1842 - April 1	George Fowler - - - -	337 10 -	Paid to 31 Dec. 1842.
1834 - Oct. 1	H. Heyland - - - -	372 10 -	
1834 - Aug. 10	Joseph Hamilton - - -	111 5 -	
1834 - Aug. 1	A. M. Lyons - - - -	450 - -	
1834 - Sept. 5	David M'Lennan - - -	450 - -	
1834 - Aug. 1	J. Macleod - - - -	450 - -	
1834 - Sept. 5	J. L. Mure - - - -	450 - -	
1834 - Dec. 7	George Ross - - - -	450 - -	
1843 - Jan. 29	J. Rothney - - - -	77 10 -	
1837 - Aug. 5	W. H. Ware - - - -	450 - -	
1839 - May 15	W. B. Wolseley - - -	450 - -	
	DOMINICA :		
1835 - Nov. 9	Howard Lloyd - - - -	448 16 11	
1840 - July 2	Charles Lloyd - - - -	440 2 5	
1835 - Nov. 7	William Lynch - - - -	441 6 11	
1838 - Jan. 1	Joseph Phillips - - - -	441 6 11	
1838 - May 15	J. B. Righton - - - -	441 6 11	
1836 - Jan. 1	Daniel Sullivan - - - -	441 6 11	
	Law Expenses - - -	98 11 3	
	GRENADA :		
1841 - June 2	Edmund Darling - - -	441 7 5	
1837 - Oct. 1	E. S. Fraser - - - -	441 7 5	
1842 - April 1	S. W. Justyn - - -	290 5 8	
1840 - Feb. 7	Nathaniel Roach - - -	441 7 5	
1837 - Mar. 16	P. O'Reilly - - - -	151 1 5	Previously paid at Jamaica.
1839 - Dec. 21	Philip Staunton - - -	441 7 5	
1837 - Aug. 4	Laurence Walsh - -	441 7 5	
	ST. KITTS :		
1841 - Nov. 20	A. C. Caddy - - - -	338 7 8	Died 6 Jan. 1843.
1843 - Jan. 1	T. A. Hardman - - - -	4 18 -	Paid to 10 Jan. 1843 only.
1835 - July 30	James Harris - - - -	45 - -	Previously paid at Jamaica.
1840 - June 21	J. T. Pedder - - - -	441 7 5	
1843 - Jan. 24	R. M. Pickwood - - -	82 2 5	
1841 - July 7	John Osborn - - - -	441 7 5	
1835 - Oct. 1	R. M. Rumsey - - - -	236 8 3	Paid to 14 Oct. 1842 only.
	Travelling Expenses of Mr. Harris and Mr. Osborn	69 10 -	

Period from which first Paid.	NAME.	Amount.	——
	NEVIS:	£. s. d.	
1834 - Aug. 6	Charles Kenny - - - -	441 7 5	
	ANGUILLA:		
1837 - June 1	George Græme - - - -	27 3 10	Paid to 22 April 1842 only.
1841 - Feb. 15	Richard Challenger - - -	397 1 7	
	Travelling Expenses of Mr. Græme	23 5 –	
	ST. VINCENT:		
1834 - June 19	Robert Sutherland - - -	450 – –	
1835 - Oct. 2	Edward Polton - - - -	450 – –	
1835 - Oct. 3	Nathaniel Strutt - - -	450 – –	
	ST. LUCIA:		
1834 - Aug. 1	James Aughterson - - -	62 3 –	Paid to 21 Nov. 1842 only.
1836 - Feb. 20	Charles Bennett - - -	450 – –	
1842 - April 1	A. De Brossard - - - -	450 – –	
1842 - April 1	A. C. Cockran - - - -	8 12 10	Paid to 7 April 1842 only.
1839 - Jan. 1	J. V. Drysdale - - - -	450 – –	
1838 - Feb. 1	James Johnston - - -	450 – –	
1842 - April 23	J. P. Leuger - - - -	171 14 1	
1839 - Aug. 30	George Lafitte - - - -	213 19 10	
	TOBAGO:		
1835 - June 6	W. A. Child - - - -	450 – –	
1835 - Oct. 1	Kaye Dowland - - - -	450 – –	
1839 - Dec. 7	Julien de Gourville - - -	450 – –	
	TRINIDAD:		
1835 - Feb. 15	J. J. Cadiz - - - -	450 – –	
1838 - Aug. 25	Andrew David - - - -	325 5 6	
1834 - Oct. 23	B. G. Fernandez - - -	450 – –	
1841 - July 27	Henry Farley - - - -	124 14 6	Paid to 9 July 1842 only.
1838 - Aug. 25	J. A. Guiseppe - - - -	450 – –	
1840 - April 1	C. F. Knox - - - -	450 – –	
1841 - April 6	P. R. Rousseau - - -	450 – –	
	Under the Police Ordinance at Trinidad an additional 650*l.* per annum is paid by the Colony to six of these Stipendiary Justices, one at 150*l.* and five at 100*l.* each.		
	HONDURAS:		
1834 - Nov. 1	William Maskall - - -	450 – –	
1834 - Sept. 16	L. M'Lenan - - - -	147 – 4	Died 28 July 1842.
	BAHAMAS:		
1842 - Dec. 10	Felix Beddingfield - - -	131 – –	
1840 - April 1	George Biggs - - - -	437 1 –	
1841 - July 11	H. E. Cartwright - - -	315 15 5	
1841 - July 16	Thomas Elwyn - - - -	437 1 –	
1839 - June 25	Francis Eve - - - -	198 10 10	Paid at the rate of 200*l.* per annum only.
1836 - April 6	William Gillam - - - -	437 1 –	
1841 - April 29	William Hield - - - -	301 13 7	Paid to 9 Dec. 1842 only.
1842 - May 23	J. D. Mends - - - -	48 4 3	Paid to 30 June 1842 only.
1834 - Nov. 27	T. R. Winder - - - -	437 1 –	
1835 - Aug. 29	H. W. Whitfield - - -	57 18 11	Paid to 17 May 1842 only.
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:		
1834 - Dec. 1	J. Barnes - - - - -	450 – –	
1834 - Dec. 1	J. M. Hill - - - -	450 – –	
1834 - Dec. 1	George Longmore - - -	450 – –	
1834 - Dec. 1	Henry Piers - - - -	450 – –	
	MAURITIUS:		
1837 - April 1	J. Davidson - - - -	440 5 10	
1835 - Feb. 1	Percy Fitzpatrick - - -	440 5 10	
1836 - Oct. 1	James Hervey - - - -	440 5 10	
1840 - Mar. 1	E. Kelly - - - - -	440 5 10	
1835 - Feb. 1	W. P. Pearce - - - -	562 10 –	
1835 - Feb. 1	F. M. Randall - - - -	439 12 6	
1840 - July 1	S. Seignette - - - -	440 5 10	

(*continued.*)

Period from which first Paid.	NAME.	Amount. £. s. d.	—
	MAURITIUS—*continued.*		
1840 - Mar. 1	S. Thatcher - - - -	440 5 10	
1835 - Feb. 1	P. A. Heyleger - - - -	340 5 10	
1838 - July 1	P. Reynard - - - -	340 5 10	
	Paid the Colonial Treasurer for the House-rent of Two Stipendiary Magistrates, which has been provided by the Colonial Government (in lieu of paying them the amount in money), viz.:		
	P. A. Heyleger - -	100 - -	
	P. Reynard - - -	100 - -	
	£.	48,325 8 11	
	All the Stipendiary Justices (with the exception of Mr. Eve, at the Bahamas, whose pay has been commuted at 200*l.* per annum), are paid at the fixed rate of 450*l.* per annum; viz. 300*l.* as salary, subject to deduction for Income Tax, and 150*l.* as allowance for House-rent, and keep of a Horse.		
	Paid by Paymaster of Civil Services:		
	For Passage Money of Mr. O'Reilly, from Jamaica to Grenada -	30 - -	
	Passage Allowance of Mr. Pickwood to the West Indies -	75 - -	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE - £.	48,430 8 11	

N. B.—The Commissioners of Audit not having the means of stating, as required by the Order of the Honourable House, the Dates of the appointments of the Stipendiary Magistrates, the period from which they were first paid has been inserted in the Return; and as their pay and allowances only begin from the time of their entering on their functions, this information may answer the purpose of the Return.

Audit Office,
26 February 1844.

(signed) *W. L. Herries.*
H. F. Luttrell.
J. Osborn.

STIPENDIARY JUSTICES (COLONIES).

RETURN of the Manner in which £.52,850, voted in 1842, for SALARIES and ALLOWANCES of STIPENDIARY JUSTICES in the COLONIES was expended; also, of the Amount of CONTINGENT CHARGES for each COLONY, and the Nature of them.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 *May* 1844.

332.

Under 1 *oz.*

For Reference only

P/880.

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT

Of the Inspectors of Millbank Prison, made in pursuance of the Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 26, s. 11; specifying the State of the Buildings, the Behaviour and Conduct of the Officers of the Prison, and of the Convicts, and the Expense of such Prison, and such other matters relating to the Discipline and Management of such Prison as they shall deem expedient, or as the Secretary of State shall direct, during the year 1843.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Millbank Prison, July 31, 1844.

By the Act 6 and 7 Vic., c. 26, intituled "An Act for regulating the Prison at Millbank," the various laws passed for the establishment and regulation of the General Penitentiary at Millbank are repealed; and it is provided that that prison shall be called "The Millbank Prison," and that it shall be appropriated as a prison for such convicts under sentence or order of transportation as the Secretary of State shall direct to be removed thither, who are to continue there until transported according to law, or conditionally pardoned, or shall become entitled to their freedom, or until the Secretary of State shall direct the removal of such convicts to any other prison or place of confinement in which they may be lawfully imprisoned. By this Act it is further provided that such of the Inspectors of Prisons as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall appoint for that purpose, shall have the superintendence of the prison: and the powers possessed by the Visiting Justices of County Prisons, and the authority for making Rules for the government and management of the prison, for the duties and conduct of the Governor and other Officers of the prison, and for the diet, clothing, maintenance, employment, and discipline of the convicts imprisoned therein,—subject to the approval of the Secretary of State,—are by this Act vested in such of the Inspectors of Prisons as shall be appointed as aforesaid.

In the exercise of this power the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint the following Inspectors of Prisons to be the Inspectors of Millbank Prison:—

Mr. Crawford,
Reverend Whitworth Russell,
Mr. Perry.

The Secretary of State has signified to the Inspectors of Millbank Prison his intention to appropriate that prison as a Depôt for the reception of all convicts under sentence or order of transportation in Great Britain, in lieu of their being sent, as heretofore, to the Hulks. He has directed that the Inspectors shall carefully examine the convicts admitted into the prison, and the documents transmitted with them; and that the Inspectors shall recommend to him, from time to time, the mode in which these prisoners are to be disposed of with reference to their ages, crimes, sentences, and previous convictions, and in accordance with the general principles of the system of convict discipline in the penal colonies which has been established by Lord Stanley, and under which there are four stages through which the convicts will have to pass before they become free—namely, 1st, Detention at Norfolk Island; 2ndly, The Probationary gang; 3rdly, Probationary passes; 4thly, Tickets of leave.

According to these Instructions, all adult male prisoners sentenced to transportation for life, and the more aggravated cases of convicts sentenced to any term not less than fifteen years, and all prisoners sentenced to transportation for any term for burglary, arson, rape, forgery, or robberies attended with personal violence, are to be sent to Norfolk Island, for terms of not less than two, nor more than four years. These will afterwards have to pass through the stages of the Probationary gang, Probationary passes, and Tickets of leave, in Van Diemen's Land, before they obtain their freedom.

All other adult male prisoners, who are in a fit state of health to be transported, with the exception of those selected for Pentonville Prison, are to be sent to the Probationary gang in Van Diemen's Land, for terms of not less than one year, nor of more than two years, except in cases of misconduct. These prisoners have afterwards to pass through the stages of Probationary passes and Tickets of leave, before they become free.

Prisoners between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, under sentence of transportation for periods not exceeding fifteen years, and (except in special cases) for first convictions, may be recommended for confinement in Pentonville Prison for about eighteen months, then to be removed to Van Diemen's Land under their original sentences, with Tickets of leave, Probationary passes, or to the Probationary gang, dependent on their conduct and improvement in Pentonville Prison.

Juvenile male prisoners sentenced to transportation, who are deemed fit subjects for that institution, are recommended for removal to Parkhurst Prison; and the remainder to be sent to Point Puer, an Establishment in Van Diemen's Land exclusively appropriated to Criminal Youth.

There is a class of transports who are considered of too advanced an age and growth to be sent to Parkhurst Prison, but who are, nevertheless, too young for confinement in Pentonville Prison; for these a juvenile class has been formed in Millbank Prison, in which they are to remain one year, during which they are placed under the special care of the Chaplains. They have good school instruction, are taught a trade, and work in the grounds belonging to the prison; and it is proposed that, at the expiration of that term, those whose conduct has been good shall be recommended for removal to Van Diemen's Land, with Probationary passes, and that the rest be transferred to the Probationary gang.

Those convicts who are not in a fit state of health to be transported are recommended for removal to an Invalid Hulk, at Woolwich; and it is proposed that these prisoners shall be periodically examined by competent medical men, in order that such as are so far recovered as to be fit to undertake the voyage, may be sent to the Penal Colonies, under their original sentences.

All female convicts under sentence of transportation, who are in a fit state of health to be transported, are sent to Van Diemen's Land, where a Female Penitentiary, with a well-selected and efficient staff of female officers, sent from this country, has recently been established.

In order to dispose of the convicts who are admitted to Millbank Prison, in the most prompt manner, in accordance with the system which has been described, the Inspectors carefully examine the prisoners individually, and the documents received with them; and transmit to the Secretary of State every fortnight lists containing full particulars respecting the prisoners received during that time, and recommending the mode in which they should be disposed of, either to Parkhurst or Pentonville Prisons, Norfolk Island, Van Diemen's Land, or the Invalid Hulk at Woolwich. By these means the proper selection of convicts for their respective destinations is made with accuracy and facility.

As the prisoners become sufficiently numerous to fill a transport vessel, convict ships are taken up by the Admiralty for their conveyance to the penal colonies; and from the period at which the Millbank Prison Act came into operation (in the commencement of July last) up to the present time, the convict ships have taken their departure with the greatest regularity, even throughout the whole of the winter. By these means the sentence of transportation passed by the Court has, in most instances, been almost immediately carried into execution; the general deterring influence of that mode of punishment has been increased and rendered more efficacious; while the serious evils and inconveniences which formerly arose from the letting loose of convicts after terms of imprisonment in the General Penitentiary or in the Hulks, are remedied to a very great extent. The value of these remedies may be estimated by a review of the evils which they are calculated to remove, which affect both the liberated convict, and Society at large. The convict is no longer inevitably impelled or lured back to crime, by being again thrown among his old associates, and exposed anew to temptations to which his more depraved habits give additional force; nor does his tainted character, closing against him the path to honest employment, almost compel him, as under the former system, to seek for subsistence by renewed depredations. On the other hand, Society is protected from the return of one of the most mischievous classes of its members, who are almost compelled to live by plunder, and will seek to indemnify themselves for what they consider the harshness of their penal treatment by fresh acts of

violence or of fraud, committed with greater recklessness or greater dexterity, instructed as they have been in the ways of crime by their associates in punishment.

The prompt removal to the penal colonies of convicts under sentence of transportation not only prevents their return to crime at home, but is the means of saving the expense entailed by the imprisonment and trial of those who are recommitted, and who, under the old system, constituted a very numerous class.

Another advantage attending the speedy embarkation of the great body of convicts for the penal colonies is the suppression of the Hulks, which are to be broken up, according as the convicts confined in them complete their terms of imprisonment, the Secretary of State having determined that no new prisoners shall be sent thither. The suppression of the Hulk system is a most important improvement in the penal system of this country. From the necessary association of the convicts, and the impossibility of maintaining a proper superintendence over them, the most serious contamination constantly took place; while the lightness of the convicts' labour, their good clothing, ample diet, and general comfort, not only divested the discipline, to a great extent, of a salutary deterring influence, but, from the publicity of these facts, necessarily suggested to beholders an unfavourable comparison between the condition of the convict and that of the honest labourer. Moreover, the constant exposure of the convict to the public gaze, in a place to which numerous visitors are daily resorting, and by which multitudes are passing and repassing, has an inevitable tendency to harden the convict more and more, and to deaden those moral perceptions upon which the penal discipline has its strongest hold.

Nor should the important fact be overlooked, that the labour hitherto performed in the Arsenals and Dockyards by persons so obviously unfit, in a moral point of view, to be so employed, will henceforth be assigned to the honest labourer—a consideration which will have its just weight at a time when the general supply of labour is so redundant, and the difficulty of finding work for our unemployed population is so great. Besides, by the suppression of the Hulks a considerable saving will in the end be effected in dispensing with the entire cost of the Establishment, the salaries and emoluments of its numerous officers, together with the expense attending the fittings and repairs of the ships. Such are some of the incalculable advantages attending the suppression of the Hulk system, and of the establishment of that system by which it is now about to be superseded.

There is another advantage attending the new system for the disposal of prisoners under sentence of transportation. The convict ships now, in all cases, receive the prisoners on board at Woolwich; and by the regular periodical transmission of the convicts, in one body, and at one time, to one point of embarkation, the inconvenience, delay, and expense attending their reception in small numbers from the various prisons of the country are avoided, and the convict-vessel at once proceeds on her course, without calling at any of the ports in the Channel to complete her complement by drafts of prisoners from the Hulks which are there stationed; by these means her voyage was formerly much delayed, the expenses were increased, and the dangers of the navigation of the Channel greatly augmented.

Whilst referring to this part of the subject the Inspectors have much satisfaction in stating that great improvements have recently been made in the fittings of convict ships. Under the old system, four and sometimes five prisoners slept together in one sleeping-berth. The prison-deck was so dark, that work and instruction were impossible; whilst the most unrestrained and demoralizing intercourse, in darkness and utter idleness took place during the whole voyage. The sleeping berths being fixtures, it was impossible to clear the prison-deck for the purpose of cleansing it; in consequence of this, it was not unfrequently infested with vermin before the ship had got clear of the Channel. The Lords of the Admiralty, having had their attention called to these circumstances by the Secretary of State, have taken effectual measures to obviate these evils; and, under an excellent plan which they have recently adopted, the convict-ship is now fitted up in such a manner that, during the day, there are tables and seats for the convicts, in messes of eight together; and at night, each prisoner has a separate sleeping-berth. All the berths are moveable, so that the prison-deck can with ease be thoroughly cleansed. Illuminators have been introduced on each side of the deck, extending the whole length of the ship, so that sufficient light is thrown into the prison-deck to enable the prisoners to read, write, or work. These new arrangements have the further advantage of securing the ship from being over crowded, as was formerly the case.

Thus health, cleanliness, order, and discipline, are greatly promoted, and suitable instruction and employment are rendered practicable.

In furtherance of these improved arrangements, the Inspectors are authorized by the Secretary of State, to place a select library, composed of a few useful volumes, on board each convict-ship, for the use of the prisoners during the voyage; and these books, on the arrival of the ship at Van Diemen's Land, are transferred to the convict stations to form libraries for the convicts throughout the Penal Colonies. Elementary lessons in reading, writing, and arithmetic are also provided, so that schools can be organized, and instruction carried on during the voyage. It may be likewise mentioned, that arrangements are in progress for supplying the convicts with work on their passage.

The following Table gives the particulars of the disposal of the prisoners under sentence of transportation in the Millbank Prison, from the 1st July, 1843, to 31st July, 1844:—

Date.	Name of Ship.	Males.	Females.	Destination.
1843.				
August . .	Woodbridge	..	99	To Van Diemen's Land.
November .	Emma Eugenia . . .	..	170	,, ,,
,, .	Marion.	301	..	,, ,,
1844.				
January . .	Equestrian	291	..	,, ,,
February .	Thames Frigate . . .	150	..	To Bermuda.
March . .	Blundell	210	..	To Norfolk Island.
,, . .	London	250	..	To Van Diemen's Land.
April . .	Maria Soames	264	..	,, ,,
,, . .	Angelina	..	170	,, ,,
May . . .	Barrossa	324	..	,, ,,
June. . .	Agincourt	225	..	To Norfolk Island.
July . . .	Lord Auckland . . .	241	..	To Van Diemen's Land.
,, . .	William Jardine . . .	274	..	,, ,,
		2530	439	
Removed to Parkhurst		255	..	. . . .
,, Pentonville		74	..	. . . .
,, the Invalid Hulk		70	..	. . . .
,, other prisons		7	1	. . . .
Millbank Juvenile Class		189	..	. . . .
Removed to Bethlehem Hospital (insane).		2	..	. . . .
Pardoned		8	2	. . . .
Died		9	2	. . . .
Total		3144	444	
Grand Total . . .		3588		

The Inspectors have no desire to magnify the importance of the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the late General Penitentiary, nor are they disposed to overrate the value of those arrangements which have recently been made to carry out the new system of penal discipline which the Government has adopted. The measures, however, which have been taken for the regulation and disposal of offenders sentenced to transportation are fraught with such advantages that they cannot fail to form an important era in the progress of improvements in the treatment of convicts in this country. These advantages the Inspectors propose briefly to recapitulate.

Experience has proved that the practice of commuting sentences of transportation to periods of imprisonment in England, is unsound in principle, and injurious in its effects; that the sentence of the law is thereby immeasurably impaired; and that the uncertainty which attends its execution forms one of those chances of escape from punishment on which offenders invariably calculate. The convict, too, on his liberation, unable to obtain, or unfitted to pursue, an honest employment, returns too often into society only to pollute its morals and disturb its peace.

The failure of the discipline enforced at the late Penitentiary for the purposes of correction or reform, and the unhealthy effects of confinement for long periods in that prison, rendered its continuance, as a Penitentiary, no longer desirable. The Hulks notoriously vitiated the less criminal, and hardened the confirmed offender; and if the measures now under review had only effected the abolition of those Establishments, the advantages resulting to society would be of no ordinary magnitude.

Large numbers of convicts are no longer detained for lengthened periods; but vessels are despatched to the penal settlements at all seasons of the year, and thus the punishment of the offender closely follows on his sentence. The convict-ship, as hitherto fitted, has afforded the utmost temptation for the commission of the grossest crimes; but by improved arrangements great facilities are afforded for the good order, industry, and instruction of the prisoners on their passage, and the revolting practice of placing five male convicts together in one berth at night has been superseded by a plan by which each man has a separate sleeping-place. By the adoption of other measures, transportation has not only been rendered more efficacious by the certainty of its infliction, but its penalties have been graduated and apportioned to offenders according to their several degrees of guilt. By the examination and selection of the convicts at Millbank, the better disposed are sent to a prison the most favourable to their reformation; the criminal boy is subjected to an imprisonment the best adapted to his moral welfare; and by the formation of the Millbank Juvenile Ward, youth of more advanced years—offenders for whom no due provision has hitherto been made—are admitted to a participation in the benefits of a reformatory discipline.

These improvements in the convict system have been effected during the last twelve months; and the Inspectors feel justified in stating that a reform involving benefits more unquestionable, more important as respects the moral, religious, and physical condition of the convict, more interesting to humanity, or more advantageous to the community at large, has seldom been accomplished in so short a period.

The Inspectors have thus briefly described the appropriation of the Millbank Prison, and shown how much that appropriation conduces to the efficiency of the new system of convict discipline in the penal colonies; having also pointed out some of the advantages resulting from that system, they now proceed to report upon the several subjects required to be noticed by the eleventh section of the Millbank Prison Act:—

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings, generally, are in good repair. Considerable alterations in the buildings, and additions to them, have necessarily been made, in order to adapt the prison to its new destination, and to provide suitable accommodation for the increased number of prisoners committed to it, as well as for the greater number of officers. A large hall, called the Juvenile Ward, with washing-places and other conveniences attached to it, has been erected in the centre yard of Pentagon No. 5, which is capable of accommodating more than two hundred prisoners. It is appropriated as a dormitory and work-room for the Millbank Juvenile Class, and is fitted up in a very complete and convenient manner, well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

A ward of Pentagon No. 1 has been fitted up with baths, and other conveniences, as a Reception Ward for male prisoners, and a convenient entrance to it has been formed adjacent to the outer lodge. Some necessary alterations have been made in the Reception Ward at the outer lodge, which has been appropriated exclusively to female prisoners, and is now freed from the serious inconveniences which used to attend its limited accommodation for this purpose, and its exceptionable employment for both males and females.

Pentagon No. 4 has been appropriated to male prisoners; and that part of the Pentagon which was formerly used as a laundry, and the junction passages on the upper floor between the Hexagon building and Pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, and 4 and 5, have been fitted up as wards for such of the male prisoners as cannot be provided with separate cells, in order to afford accommodation for the increased number of prisoners.

The Governor's apartments have been repaired, and additional apartments provided for an Assistant Chaplain, for the Matron, and for the Resident Surgeon.

Offices have been provided for the Chaplains, and Schoolmasters, and for additional Clerks.

A new steam apparatus has been erected in the kitchen attached to Pentagons Nos. 3 and 4, and 5 and 6, the old boilers having been completely worn out.

The laundry attached to Pentagon No. 3 has been completed, and brought into operation.

The locks throughout the prison, which had been in a very defective and insecure state, have been thoroughly repaired, and provided with new keys.

The Juvenile Ward, the Chapel, the Laundry, the new Wards for prisoners, and thirty cells in B Ward, Pentagon No. 1, have been lighted with gas, thus completing the lighting with gas the whole of the Establishment.

A large hall in the centre yard of Pentagon No. 3, for the accommodation of female prisoners, is in course of construction.

By these arrangements, Millbank Prison will provide accommodation, as a depôt, for all prisoners sentenced to transportation in Great Britain previously to their removal to Pentonville or Parkhurst Prisons, to the Invalid Hulk, or to the penal colonies.

Discipline.

Discipline.

The system of discipline in this prison has undergone some necessary modifications. In consequence of the increased number of prisoners committed to it after the Assizes and Sessions have been held throughout the country, it has been found impossible to assign to each prisoner a separate cell. A large hall has therefore been erected for the Juvenile Class, and several unoccupied rooms have been fitted up as dormitories; but in all cases where prisoners are congregated together, the utmost care is taken to preserve order by the constant presence of officers both by night and day. With the exception, however, of the Juvenile Class, and the sick in the infirmaries, no association of prisoners is ever permitted until their number exceeds that of the separate cells. The increase in the number of prisoners, (which upon one occasion amounted to 1296, and which will, in all probability, be still greater,) as well as the dangerous and desperate character of the large body of convicts who are brought together in this prison, has rendered necessary a considerable increase in the number of officers employed. Their vigilance is constantly tasked to prevent attempts at escape, and to repress mutinous conduct, on the part of prisoners, who now view a removal to the penal colonies with considerable dread, from the salutary impression that has been made upon their minds that the discipline and treatment of transported criminals has recently been rendered more efficient and severe. Additional Officers have also been required to superintend the reception of prisoners, (who are frequently admitted in large numbers,) their distribution to their respective wards, and to furnish escorts to the prisoners removed in large bodies to the convict ships, to Parkhurst and Pentonville Prisons, and to the Invalid Hulk.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Religious and moral instruction.

The religious and moral instruction of the prisoners is attended to by a Chaplain and an Assistant Chaplain. There are four full services on Sundays, with sermons after each; and the Chaplain and his Assistant divide these services between them. The attendance of the prisoners is so arranged that the Juvenile Class attends two of those services every Sunday, and the adult male and female prisoners attend one or two services on every alternate Sunday.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times a-year to such of the prisoners as manifest a fitness to partake of it.

The Chaplains also daily perform a service in the chapel for the male prisoners, and another for the female prisoners; they also daily perform one for the Juvenile Class, in the great hall appropriated to their use. These services consist of a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, a psalm or hymn, and a portion of Scripture, followed by a short, practical exposition.

The Chaplains also daily visit the sick in the males' and females' infirmaries. Much of their time is likewise occupied in visiting the prisoners in the wards, in superintending the labours of the Schoolmasters, in conferring with the Governor on prison matters in which they are jointly interested, in reading prisoners' letters, in attending to correspondence, and in answering personal inquiries on the part of the relatives or friends of prisoners. These and various other duties fully occupy their time and attention.

General Education.

General education.

The system of general education is carried on, under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplains, by a Principal Schoolmaster, who has subordinate to him a second Schoolmaster and six assistants; and by two Schoolmistresses for the female prisoners. An Assistant Schoolmaster is appointed to each of the five pentagons appropriated to the male prisoners; the second Schoolmaster and an

Assistant are appointed to superintend the Juvenile Class; and the Principal Schoolmaster is required to direct and superintend the whole, passing from Pentagon to Pentagon, watching the course of instruction pursued, and occasionally taking a class himself, to enable the Assistant Schoolmaster more clearly to comprehend the nature of the plan to be adopted.

The Schoolmasters are occupied with the prisoners from 10 o'clock A.M. till 5 o'clock P.M. daily, with an interval of one hour for dinner. About one-third of the prisoners constitute the better informed class. One-third of the Schoolmaster's time is devoted to the improvement of this class, by means of lessons or lectures on various subjects. The remainder of his time is employed in instructing the less advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

At 9 o'clock every morning the Assistant Masters meet the Principal Master in the Chaplain's office, who then points out the course of instruction to be pursued, and determines the time to be devoted by each to the wards in their respective divisions of the prison; so that at any hour of the day the Principal Schoolmaster knows where to find any of the Assistant Masters, and can observe their mode of proceeding. The Principal Master also questions the Assistant Masters as to their proposed method of treating the subject of instruction appointed for the day, and gives them any suggestions or directions respecting it that he may deem necessary. At the termination of the day's instruction in the wards, the Assistant Masters deliver to the Principal Master a report of their day's employment, of the time they have been engaged in each ward, and of the nature of the instruction given. He then remarks upon anything arising out of the Reports that seems to call for observation, refers to anything deserving of his notice which may have occurred to him in his progress through the Wards, and points out any defects he may have observed in the mode of instruction pursued by any of the Masters. He then determines the subject of the next day's lessons, and suggests the perusal of such works as may be useful in giving to the teacher a fuller view of the subject.

The Chaplains are frequently present at the lectures and class lessons, and give a tone and encouragement to the whole proceedings. Though there can be no doubt that by these modes of instruction much useful information is imparted to the prisoners, the short time they remain in the prison forbids the hope of giving a complete course of instruction. This observation, however, does not apply to the Millbank Juvenile Class. As the prisoners who compose it remain in the prison at least twelve months, a regular course of instruction is pursued with them, and the progress they make is highly satisfactory.

Employment.

Employment.

The male prisoners are employed in shoemaking, tailoring, weaving, mat-making, and oakum and coir picking. The female prisoners are employed in needlework, and in washing for the prison.

A certain number of the Juvenile Class are instructed in agriculture and gardening, the extent of ground between the prison buildings and the boundary wall affording great facilities for acquiring a knowledge of these useful pursuits.

State of Health.

State of health.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good; a remark which, though applicable in different degrees to all classes, has more especially force in its application to the transports.

It had long been remarked that the principal part of the sickness in this prison occurred among those prisoners whose confinement had extended over lengthened periods, and that comparatively few persons were the subjects of disease who had not been in the prison for eighteen months, or more.

From this observation it was naturally anticipated that the prison, under its new application, would be exempt from those objections of a sanatory kind which had been with so much force urged against its employment as a Penitentiary for prisoners under long sentences.

Consistently with such expectation, it will be seen by the tables in Appendix A, that the prisoners designed for transportation, and who have consequently only remained here for periods varying from six weeks to four months, have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from serious disease.

Diarrhœa, with occasional cases of dysentery, prevailed to a considerable extent during the months of August and September, but at no other period of the year. In no single instance, however, did either of these complaints prove fatal.

Between the middle of October and the end of December, fever (which was at that time prevalent in the neighbouring part of Westminster) attacked many of the prisoners, but it did not spread extensively amongst them.

The number of Deaths, and of Pardons on account of impaired health, compared with the population of the prison, has been below the average of former years. The total number of deaths during the year has been fourteen; and that of prisoners pardoned on medical grounds, seventeen. Of those who died, eleven were Penitentiary prisoners, and three were convicts under sentence of transportation, one of whom committed suicide.

Of the prisoners pardoned on medical grounds, thirteen were Penitentiary prisoners, three were soldiers under sentences of Courts Martial, and one only was a transport received into the prison before its conversion to its present use.

Table 1, in Appendix A, shows the per centage of deaths and pardons on medical grounds, calculated for each class of prisoners; and it will be seen that, notwithstanding that the convicts under sentence of transportation were in largest number in the prison during the latter months of the year, when there was most of serious disease prevailing, the per centage of Deaths and Pardons has been much smaller amongst them than in the Penitentiary and military prisoners.

The causes of death, and other particulars relating to the prisoners who have died, are shown in Table No. 2.

In Table No. 3 are explained the medical grounds of recommendation for pardon in the cases of the seventeen prisoners who experienced the Royal clemency during the year.

The average daily number of prisoners sick in the Infirmary has been nearly 29, or 3·86 per cent. of the whole body of prisoners. It is worthy of notice, however, that the ratio has varied materially in the several classes of prisoners; having been as high as 4·69 per cent. in the case of the Penitentiary prisoners, while it only amounted to 3·17 per cent. in the class of transports, and to 1·87 per cent. in the case of military offenders.

In addition to these facts, which show the comparative infrequency of the occurrence of disease in the transports when contrasted with the Penitentiary prisoners, Table No. 4 also proves that the complaints of the former class of prisoners were generally of a less serious nature than those of the latter, inasmuch as the average number of days passed in the Infirmary by each of the 177 sick prisoners of the former class was 15, while each of the 216 sick of the latter remained on an average 32 days.

It is only just to remark, with reference to the proportions shown by Table No. 4, that the proportion of infirmary sick prisoners among the transports would be even smaller than it is, if only the sickness actually originating in the prison were taken into account; for the number of sick in this class is much augmented by the large number received from the local gaols who are still affected by diseases which have for the most part been contracted before their imprisonment, and from which it is necessary to free them as speedily as possible by treatment in this prison, in order to their being embarked in a perfectly sound state. Even as it is, however, the average per centage of infirmary sick among the male transports (namely, 2·52) has been much below that of hospital sick among the troops serving in the United Kingdom, which, according to Major Tullock, is 4 per cent.

The number of cases of casual sickness treated in the wards of the prison in the course of the year has been 4237, giving a daily average of 1·56 per cent., as shown in Table No. 5. These cases were usually of a very trivial character, and did not in the average require that remedial measures should be prescribed for them a third time.

Two prisoners became insane in the course of the year, and were removed in consequence to lunatic asylums, as shown by Table No. 6. One of these was a military prisoner, who had been only three months in prison; the other was a female, who had been confined as a Penitentiary prisoner, under a commuted sentence, about two years, but had very recently been ordered to undergo her original sentence of transportation, from having been reported to the Secretary of State as incorrigible.

The prisoner who committed suicide had exhibited no signs of mental aberration, and there is reason to believe that he committed the act while under the influence of a desperate and ungoverned temper. This view of the case was taken by the Coroner's Jury, who, after hearing the evidence of several of the officers, returned a verdict of "Felo de se;" and it is corroborated by the remarks made by

the Chairman of the Spalding Quarter Sessions, who, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, observed, that the threats which he had expressed in Court towards the witnesses examined against him conveyed his firm determination to commit murder, and that the Court would be responsible for the consequences if they allowed such a hardened offender, inured in crime, ever to return to this country.

Diet.

Diet.

As bearing upon the subject of health, though not strictly belonging to the changes of the past year, we have to mention that the dietary has undergone very material alterations, which have had for their object the preparation of the prisoners (who in the greater number of instances arrive in a reduced state of bodily strength, from hard labour and spare diet) for the long voyage they are about to undertake. These changes consist chiefly in the substitution of solid for much of the liquid nourishment formerly contained in the dietary, and in an increase of the amount of animal food. The Diet Tables are given in Appendix A.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the officers.

Two principal officers have been appointed during the year,—Captain Groves, of the Rifle Brigade, having succeeded the Rev. Daniel Nihill in the office of Governor, and the Rev. Godfrey Kingsford having been appointed Assistant Chaplain, in the room of the Rev. John Penny, who has been promoted to the office of Chaplain, which had also been held by Mr. Nihill.

The Inspectors have much satisfaction in acknowledging the diligence, activity, and talent with which the greatly increased duties of their several departments have been performed by the principal officers of the prison. To the Governor, in particular, they feel it due to acknowledge the readiness and energy with which he has invariably carried out the plans necessary for the reception and accommodation of numbers of prisoners, far exceeding the amount which the present building was calculated to receive.

The conduct of the Subordinate Officers has in general been highly satisfactory.

With respect to the prisoners, the Inspectors feel much satisfaction in reporting, that, although during the last year they have been great in number, and of a most daring and desperate character, yet their conduct has been for the most part orderly and obedient. Notwithstanding the necessity of prompt and energetic measures in cases of misconduct within the prison, it will be seen by reference to Table No. 7, that the number of severe punishments has been by no means large; and when it is also remembered that, owing to the insufficient cell-acommodation, it has been occasionally necessary to associate numbers of prisoners together in large rooms, the ratio of punishments to the entire population will appear very small.

A statement of the number of prisoners received into and removed from the prison in the course of the year 1843, is given in the tables in Appendix B.

An account of the earnings of the prisoners, and of the expense of the Establishment for the past year, is also annexed.

Inspectors of Millbank Prison { WM. CRAWFORD.
WHITWORTH RUSSELL.
JOHN GEORGE PERRY.

Appendix A.

Table 1.—Table showing the Number of Prisoners of the different Classes in the Prison during the Year 1843, with the Number of Deaths and Pardons by Medical Recommendation, and of Removals to a Lunatic Asylum amongst each Class.

	Number of Prisoners received during the Year.			Average daily Number of Prisoners.			Number of Deaths.			Number of Pardons by Medical Recommendation.			Number of Deaths and Pardons together.			Number of Deaths per 100 Prisoners.			Number of Pardons per 100 Prisoners.			Number of Deaths and Pardons per 100 Prisoners.			Number sent to a Lunatic Asylum.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
Penitentiary Prisoners .	60	18	78	294	118	412	7	4	11	7	6	13	14	10	24	2·37	3·38	2·66	2·37	4·22	2·90	4·75	7·60	5·56	..	1	1
Transports .	1123	376	1499	177	65	242	3	..	3	..	1	1	3	1	4	1·69	..	1·23	..	1·54	·41	1·69	1·54	1·64	..	..	..
Soldiers . .	384	..	384	86	..	86	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3·47	..	3·47	3·47	..	3·47	1	..	1
All Classes .	1567	394	1961	558	183	741	10	4	14	10	7	17	20	11	31	1·79	2·18	1·89	1·79	3·81	2·29	3·58	5·59	4·18	1	1	2

Table 2.—Deaths during the Year.

Penitentiary Prisoners.

Names.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	Disease or Cause of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Death.	How long in this Prison before Death.	State of Health when received.
						Yrs. Mo. Days	
Mary Ann M.	14	10 Jan. 1842	Consumption . .	Before reception	23 Feb. 1843	1 1 13	Bad.
Violet D. .	37	5 May 1842	Ditto	Ditto . . .	18 Mar. ,,	0 10 13	Bad.
Catherine D.	14	2 Oct. 1840	Ditto	December 1840	4 April ,,	2 6 2	Thin, and looking unhealthy.
David H. .	15	25 July 1840	Ditto	October 1842	8 April ,,	2 8 14	Good.
James P. .	19	1 Aug. 1840	Incipient consumption and inflammation of the bowels.	April 1843	24 May ,,	2 9 23	Good.
John A. .	23	7 Dec. 1842	Tubercular disease of internal viscera and peritoneum.	Before reception	3 June ,,	0 5 27	Bad.
William F. .	45	20 July 1840	Ditto	February 1842	21 June ,,	2 11 1	Good.
Reuben G. .	15	30 May 1840	Consumption . .	July 1842	26 Aug. ,,	3 2 26	Good.
Henry H. .	21	22 Oct. 1840	Fever.	7 Oct. 1843	28 Oct. ,,	3 0 6	Pale and thin.
Alice L. .	34	10 Nov. 1841	Gangrene of the lung	24 Oct. 1843	27 Nov. ,,	2 0 16	Good.
William G. .	50	29 Oct. 1842	Fever	2 Nov. 1843	14 Dec. ,,	1 0 15	Good.
Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.							
John G. . .	50	5 Sept. 1843	Fever.	18 Oct. 1843	17 Nov. 1843	0 2 12	Health injured by intemperance.
William B. .	17	17 Aug. 1843	Ditto	11 Nov. 1843	26 Nov. ,,	0 3 8	Good.
William P. .	24	7 Nov. 1843	Suicide by hanging .	..	19 Dec. ,,	0 1 12	Good.

Table 3.—Pardons by Medical Recommendation during the Year 1843.

Penitentiary Prisoners.

Names.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	Disease or Grounds of Pardon.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge, by Pardon.	How long in this Prison.	State of Health when received.
						Yrs. Mo. Days.	
Benjamin T.	14	25 July 1840	Diseased knee joint .	March 1842	28 Feb. 1843	2 7 3	Good.
Job B. . .	22	22 Oct. 1840	Consumption . .	October 1842	28 Mar. ,,	2 5 6	Suffering from inflammation of lungs.
Jean S. . .	17	19 Oct. 1840	Ditto	October 1842	31 Mar. ,,	2 5 12	Good.
Robert M'G.	16	10 Sept. 1841	Ditto	May 1842	29 April ,,	1 7 19	Thin and unhealthy.
Susannah C.	43	11 Nov. 1840	Consumption, with scrofula.	February 1842	3 June ,,	2 6 22	Good.
Ellen C. .	49	17 Jan. 1840	Diseased hip. . .	Before reception	5 June ,,	3 4 19	Bad, lame.
John C. . .	17	8 Jan. 1841	Consumption . .	January 1843	19 June ,,	2 5 11	Good.
William B. .	24	7 Dec. 1842	Ditto	April 1843	12 July ,,	0 7 5	Thin.
George R. .	15	31 Jan. 1840	Abscesses round the hip from injury.	May 1843	9 Aug. ,,	3 6 9	Good.
Isabella W. .	12	8 Sept. 1842	Scrofula	December 1842	11 Oct. ,,	2 1 3	Thin.
Anne C. .	28	1 Dec. 1842	Abscess in the pelvis.	March 1843	11 Nov. ,,	0 11 10	Good.
Matilda E. .	21	15 July 1841	Chronic pleurisy, debility and mental depression.	September 1843	22 Nov. ,,	2 4 7	Good.
John F. . .	36	2 Aug. 1842	Incipient consumption	November 1843	18 Dec. ,,	1 4 16	Good.

Table 3.—Pardons by Medical Recommendation during the Year 1843.—*continued.*

Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.

Names.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	Disease or Grounds of Pardon.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge, by Pardon.	How long in this Prison. Yrs. Mo. Days.	State of Health when received.
Harriet C. .	21	26 May 1843	Paralysis. . . .	8 July 1843	22 Sept. 1843	0 4 0	Good.
Military Offenders.							
Edward D. .	25	13 Dec. 1842	Hypochondriasis. .	18 March 1843	28 Mar. 1843	0 3 15	Good.
John B. . .	22	20 Mar. 1843	Consumption . .	May 1843	6 July ,,	0 3 17	Good.
Thomas N. .	34	17 April 1843	Ditto	Before reception	6 July ,,	0 2 19	Bad.

Table 4.—Infirmary Sick during the Year 1843.

	Penitentiary Prisoners.			Convicts for Transportation.			Soldiers.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		
Average daily number of Prisoners	294·27	118·28	412·55	177·20	65·06	242·26	86·21	741·04
Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary . .	126	90	216	106	71	177	45	438
Average daily number of Sick	9·11	10·25	19·36	4·46	3·23	7·69	1·61	28·66
Average daily number of Sick, per 100 Prisoners .	3·09	8·66	4·69	2·52	4·97	3·17	1·87	3·86
Average number of days that each Sick Prisoner remained in the Infirmary.	26·39	41·57	32·71	15·35	16·60	15·85	13·06	23·88

Table 5.—Casual Sick in the Pentagons.

	Aggregate Number during the Year.	Average Daily Number.	Daily Number, per 100 Prisoners.
Male Penitentiary Prisoners .	1,524	4·18	1·42
Female Penitentiary Prisoners .	775	2·12	1·80
Soldiers	437	1·19	1·38
Male Transports	1,136	3·11	1·75
Female Transports	365	1·00	1·54
All Classes	4,237	11·60	1·56

Table 6.—Insane Prisoners.

Names.	Age when received.	Date of Reception.	Whether Insane when received.	When the first symptoms appeared.	How long in this Prison before the attack. Yrs. Mos. Days.	Date of Removal to Lunatic Asylum.
Patrick M. . .	20	1842 October 11.	Not . .	1843 January 13.	0 2 2	1843 January 19.
Anne B. . .	17	1841 March 12 .	Not, but weak minded and sullen.	May . .	2 2 0	August 19.

TABLE 7.—MILLBANK PRISON.—PUNISHMENTS in the course of the Year 1843.

	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Irons (Handcuffs) . . .	4	2	1	..	5	2	7
Whipping	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Dark Cells	50	9	16	7	66	16	82
Solitary, Separate, or Refractory Cells. . . .	356	53	97	29	453	82	535
Stoppage of a portion of Food	695	84	141	50	836	134	970
Other Punishments . . .	62	19	10	20	72	39	111
	1,167	167	267	106	1,434	273	1,707

TABLE 8.—DIETARY for MALES.

BREAKFAST.

¾ pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. cocoa nibs, ½ oz. molasses, 2 ozs. milk and 8 ozs. bread.

DINNER.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

5 ozs. meat (without bone, and after boiling), 1 lb. potatoes, and 6 ozs. bread.

Wednesday and Sunday.

1 pint of soup, made with 3 ozs. of cooked meat, 3 ozs. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, 1 lb. of potatoes, and 6 ozs. of bread.

SUPPER.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.

1 pint of gruel, made with 2 ozs. of oatmeal or wheaten flour, on alternate weeks, and the liquor of the meat boiled on the same day, and 8 ozs. of bread.

Tuesday and Saturday.

1 pint of gruel, made with 2 ozs. of oatmeal or wheaten flour, sweetened with ½ oz. of molasses, and 8 ozs. of bread.

TABLE 9.—DIETARY for FEMALES.

BREAKFAST.

¾ pint of cocoa, made with ½ oz. of cocoa nibs, ½ oz. of molasses, 2 ozs. of milk, and 6 ozs. of bread.

DINNER.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

4 ozs. meat (without bone, and after boiling), ½ lb. potatoes, and 6 ozs. bread.

Wednesday and Sunday.

1 pint of soup, made with 3 ozs. of cooked meat, 3 ozs. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, ½ lb. of potatoes, and 6 ozs. of bread.

SUPPER.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.

1 pint of gruel, made with 2 ozs. of oatmeal or wheaten flour, on alternate weeks, and the liquor of the meat boiled on the same day, and 8 ozs. of bread.

Tuesday and Saturday.

1 pint of gruel, made with 2 ozs. of oatmeal or wheaten flour, sweetened with ½ oz. of molasses, and 8 ozs. of bread.

Appendix B.

Statement of Prisoners received into, and removed from, the Millbank Prison, during the Year 1843.

I.

Convict Prisoners, exclusive of those sent to the Penitentiary in Transit for Transportation, and Military Offenders.

	Males.		Females.	
On the 31st December, 1842, there remained	421		155	
During the Year 1843, there have been received	60		18	
		481		173
Died	7		4	
Discharged by free pardon	32		11	
Discharged on medical grounds	7		6	
Discharged on expiration of term of imprisonment	273		84	
Removed to Westminster Bridewell	..		1	
Removed to the Hulks as incorrigible	4		..	
Transported	2		..	
Sent to Bethlehem Hospital	..		1	
		325		107
Remaining in the Prison on 31st December, 1843		156		66

II.

Convicts for Transportation.

	Males.		Females.	
On the 31st December, 1842, there remained	..		10	
During the year 1843, there have been received	1123		376	
		1123		386
Died	3		..	
Discharged by free pardon	1		..	
Discharged on medical grounds	..		1	
Removed to Penitentiary discipline	..		7	
Removed to Bedford Gaol	2		..	
Removed to Pentonville Prison	56		..	
Removed to Parkhurst Prison	20		..	
Removed to the Hulks	37		..	
Removed to Convict ships	301		269	
		420		277
Remaining in the Prison on 31st December, 1843		703		109

III.

Soldiers under Sentences of Court Martial.

On the 31st December, 1842, there remained	136	
During the year 1843, there have been received	348	
		484
Discharged on medical grounds	3	
Sent to a Lunatic Asylum	1	
Discharged on expiration of term of imprisonment	418	
Discharged by order	53	
		475
Remaining in the Prison on 31st December, 1843		9

SUMMARY.

——	Remained December 31, 1842.	Received in 1843.	Total.	Removed in 1843.	Remaining December 31, 1843.
Penitentiary Prisoners.					
Males	421	60	481	325	156
Females	155	18	173	107	66
Convicts for Transportation.					
Males	..	1,123	1,123	420	703
Females	10	376	386	277	109
Soldiers	136	348	484	475	9
Total	722	1,925	2,647	1,604	1,043

The greatest Number of Convicts in the Prison at any one time:—

Males	804	
Females	259	
Soldiers	14	
	——	1,077

The daily average Number of Convicts in the Prison throughout the year:—

Males	472	
Females	183	
Soldiers	86	
	——	741

MANUFACTORY ACCOUNT from January 1 to December 31, 1843.

Trade or Occupation of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners Employed.	Rate per Average Day of about 7 Hours.	Amount.	Total.
Males.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tailors and Bed-makers	313	$3\frac{7}{8}$	1,550 9 8	
Junk-pickers	118	$\frac{1}{2}$	77 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Shoemakers	48	$6\frac{1}{8}$	384 11 $4\frac{3}{4}$	
Mat-makers	11	$4\frac{1}{8}$	58 17 4	
Weavers	10	$4\frac{3}{8}$	56 7 $11\frac{1}{4}$	
Cooks	2	6	14 7 0	
Baker	1	..	7 3 0	
Jobbers, various work	39	4	202 6 10	
	542			2,351 6 $6\frac{1}{2}$
Females.				
Needle-women	159	$2\frac{3}{4}$	559 15 $7\frac{1}{2}$	
Laundry-women	7	6	57 3 $4\frac{1}{2}$	
Cook	1	6	5 3 0	
Jobbers, various work	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 8	
	713			636 13 8
				2,988 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct expenses of the manufactory, viz.—				
Salaries to Manufacturer and Clerk, and wages to Cutler and Porter			459 2 0	
Charges: coals, cartage, tools, and materials, &c. &c.			407 8 3	
				866 10 3
Net profit by Prisoners' earnings				2,121 9 $11\frac{1}{2}$

EXPENSES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To the total amount of expenses incurred between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1843		23,675 16 4
By net profit by prisoners' earnings	2,121 9 $11\frac{1}{2}$	
By subsistence money received for Soldiers	1,006 16 1	
By old stores sold	29 17 3	
By profit from the garden	22 15 $3\frac{1}{4}$	
		3,180 18 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Net expense		£20,494 17 $9\frac{1}{4}$

RICHARD CROSBIE DAWSON,
Secretary and Accountant.

Inspectors, WM. CRAWFORD.
WHITWORTH RUSSELL.
JOHN GEORGE PERRY.

MILLBANK PRISON.

REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTORS.

FOR THE YEAR 1843.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty.

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